

## LAD

- Easy in words, thy stile, in sense sublime;  
 'Tis like the *hatter* in the patriarch's dream,  
 Its foot on earth, its height above the skies. *Prior.*
2. Any thing by which one climbs.  
 Then took she help to her of a servant near about her  
 husband, whom she knew to be of a hasty ambition; and  
 such a one, who wanting true sufficiency to raise him, would  
 make a *ladder* of any mischief. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I must climb her window,  
 The *ladder* made of cords. *Shakef. Two Gent. of Verona.*  
 Northumberland, thou *ladder*, by the which  
 My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakef.*  
 Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,  
 Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakef.*

3. A gradual rise.  
 Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him  
 in the full career of success, mounting fast towards the top  
 of the *ladder* ecclesiastical, which he hath a fair probability  
 to reach. *Swift.*

LADDE. *n. f.*  
*Lade* is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the  
 Saxon *lade*, which signifies a purging or discharging; there  
 being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some  
 greater river. *Gilson's Camden.*

TO LADE. *v. a.* preter. and part. passive, *laded* or *laden*. [from  
 plasan, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*.

1. To load; to freight; to burthen.  
 And they *laded* their asses with corn, and departed thence.  
*Gen. xlii. 26.*
- The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bodies  
 in comparison with water, is of use in *lading* of ships,  
 and shewing what burthen they will bear. *Bacon's Ph. Rem.*  
 The vessels, heavy *laden*, put to sea  
 With prosperous winds; a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*  
 Though the peripatetic doctrine does not satisfy, yet it is  
 as easy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for  
 those his own hypothesis is *laden* with. *Locke.*

2. [Jabean, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.  
 He chides the sea that sunders him from them,  
 Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shakef.*  
 They never let blood; but say, if the pot boils too fast  
 there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of  
 taking away the fire; and so they allay all heats of the blood  
 by abstinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*  
 If there be springs in the slate marl, there must be help to  
*lade* or pump it out. *Mortimer's Husband.*

LA'DING. *n. f.* [from *lade*.] Weight; burthen.  
 Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent  
 With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*  
 The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the  
 utter loss of the ship: there is but one way to save it, which  
 is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South's Sermon.*  
 It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariners cast  
 their whole *lading* overboard to save themselves. *L'Estrange.*  
 Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?  
 His *lading* little, and his ballast less. *Swift.*

LA'DLE. *n. f.* [plazle, Saxon, from plasan; *laugh*, Erse.]  
 1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throw-  
 ing out any liquid.  
 Some stir'd the molten ore with *ladles* great. *Fa. Qu.*  
 When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion,  
 the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen  
 take off with *ladles*. *Boyle.*

A *ladle* for our silver dish  
 Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling  
 turns it.

LA'DLE-FUL. *n. f.* [*ladle* and *full*.]  
 If a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook  
 with a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs. *Sw.*

LADY. *n. f.* [plæziz, Saxon.]  
 1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs  
 to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to  
 the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.

I am much afraid, my *lady*, his mother, play'd false with  
 a smith. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Verona.*  
 I would thy husband were dead; I would make thee my  
*lady*.

—I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I should be a pitiful  
*lady*. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 I am sorry my relation to do serving a *lady*, should be  
 any occasion of her danger and affliction. *K. Charles.*

2. An illustrious or eminent woman.  
 O foolish fairy's son, what fury mad  
 Hath thee incens'd to haste thy doleful fate?  
 Were it not better I that *lady* had,  
 Than that thou hadst repent'd it too late? *Fairy Qu.*  
 I love and hate her; for she's fair and royal,  
 And that she hath all courtly pleasures more exquisite  
 Than *lady-ladies*; winning from each one  
 The best she hath, and she of all compounded  
 Out-fells them all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 Before Homer's time this great *lady* was scarce heard of. *Ral.*

## LAG

May every *lady* an Evadne prove,  
 That shall divert me from Alipia's love. *Waller.*  
 Should I then the dangers of the war,  
 With scorn the Trojans would reward my pains,  
 And their proud *ladies* with their sweeping trains. *Dryden.*  
 We find on medals the representations of *ladies*, that have  
 given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a  
 face. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,  
 With shadowy forests, and with champains rich'd,  
 With plenteous rivers, and wide-flarted meads,  
 We make thee *lady*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. A word of complaisance used of women.  
 Say, good Cæsar,  
 That I some *lady* trifles have receiv'd,  
 Imminent toys, things of such dignity  
 As we greet common friends withal. *Shakef. Ant. and Cl.*  
 I hope I may speak of women without offence to the  
*ladies*. *Guardian.*

LA'DY-BEDSTRAW. *n. f.* [Gallium.] It is a plant of the stel-  
 late kind; the leaves are neither rough nor knappy, and pro-  
 duced at the joints of the stalks, five or six in number, in a  
 radiant form: the flower consists of one leaf, expanded to-  
 ward the upper part, and divided into several segments; each  
 of these flowers is succeeded by two dry seeds. *Miller.*

LA'DY-BIRD. } *n. f.* A small red insect vaginopennous.  
 LA'DY-COW. }  
 LA'DY-FLY. }

Fly *lady-bird*, north, south, or east or west,  
 Fly where the man is found that I love best. *Gay's Past.*  
 This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass,  
 Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass. *Gay.*

LA'DY-DAY. *n. f.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day on which the an-  
 nunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.

LA'DY-LIKE. *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.] Soft; delicate; elegant.  
 Her tender constitution did declare,  
 Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dry. Hind. and P.*

LA'DY-MANTLE. *n. f.* [Alchimilla.] The leaves are serrated,  
 the cup of the flower is divided into eight segments, expand-  
 ed in form of a star; the flowers are collected into bunches  
 upon the tops of the stalks; each seed vessel generally con-  
 tains two seeds. *Miller.*

LA'DYSHIP. *n. f.* [from *lady*.] The title of a lady.  
 Madam, he sends your *ladyship* this ring. *Shakespeare.*  
 If they be nothing but mere flatemen,  
 Your *ladyship* shall observe their gravity,  
 And their reservedness, their many cautions,  
 Fitting their persons. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to please,  
 Make it my humble thanks express  
 Unto your *ladyship* in these. *Waller.*  
 'Tis *Calla*; let her *ladyship* but peep. *Dryden's Fies.*

LA'DY-SLIPPER. *n. f.* [Calceolus.] It hath an anomalous  
 flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, four of which are  
 placed in form of a cross, the other two pass the middle, one  
 of which is bifid, and rests on the other, which is swelling,  
 and shaped like a shoe; the empellment becomes a fruit,  
 open on three sides, to which adhere the valves, pregnant  
 with very small seeds like dust. *Miller.*

LA'DY-SMOCK. *n. f.* [Cardamine.] The flower consists  
 of four leaves succeeded by narrow pods, which when ripe roll  
 up, and cast forth their seeds: the leaves for the most part  
 are winged. The first sort is sometimes used in medicine;  
 the third sort is a very beautiful plant, continuing a long  
 time in flower: they are preferred in botanick gardens, and  
 some of them merit a place in some shady part of every cu-  
 rious garden, for their odd manner of casting forth their  
 seeds on the slightest touch when the pods are ripe. *Miller.*

When daisies pied, and violets blue,  
 And *lady's-smocks* all silver white,  
 Do point the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare.*

See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-smocks*, and there a  
 girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all to make gar-  
 lands. *Waller's Acar.*

*Lady's-smocks* have small stringy roots that run in the ground,  
 and comes up in divers places. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LAG. *adj.* [lænz, Saxon, long; *lagg*, Swedish, the end.]  
 1. Coming behind; falling short.

I could be well content  
 To entertain the *lag* end of my life  
 With quiet hours. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 The slowest footed who come *lags*, supply the show of a  
 rearward. *Carew's Survey.*

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines  
 Lag of a brother. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is retained in Scotland.  
 He, poor man, by your list old died,  
 And that a winged Mercury did bear,  
 Some tardy cripple had the countermand,  
 That came too *lag* to see him buried. *Shakef. R. III.*  
 We know your thoughts of us, that he-men are  
 Lag fowls, and rubbish of remaining clay. *Waller.*

## LAM

Which heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work,  
 Set upright with a little puff of breath,  
 And bid us pass for men. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

3. Last; long delayed.  
 Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take  
 They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away  
 The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at. *Shak.*

LAG. *n. f.*  
 1. The lowest class; the rump; the *lag* end.  
 The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens,  
 together with the common *lag* of people, what is amils in  
 them, make suitable for destruction. *Shakef. Tim. of Athens.*

2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.  
 The last, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryd. Virg. Æneis.*  
 What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock. *Pope.*

TO LAG. *v. n.*  
 1. To loiter; to move slowly.  
 She pass'd, with fear and fury wild;  
 The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*  
 The remnant of his days he safely pass'd,  
 Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor flow'd too fast. *Prior.*

2. To stay behind; not to come in.  
 Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag*. *Fairy Queen.*  
 I shall not *lag* behind, nor err  
 The way, thou leading. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
 The knight himself did after ride,  
 Leading Crowsdew by his side,  
 And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind,  
 Like boat against the tide and wind. *Hud. p. i. c. 3.*  
 If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,  
 He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night. *Dryd.*  
 She hourly press'd for something new;  
 Ideas came into her mind. *Swift.*  
 So fast, his leisons *lagg'd* behind.

LAGGER. *n. f.* [from *lag*.] A loiterer; an idler; one that  
 loiters behind.

LA'ICAL. *adj.* [*laïque*, French; *laicus*, Latin; *laicos*, Dutch.] Belong-  
 ing to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy.

In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the laical.  
*Camden.*

LAIN. Preterite participle of *lay*.  
 Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherless chil-  
 dren. *2 Mac. iii. 10.*

A scheme which was writ some years since, and *laid* by  
 to be ready on a fit occasion. *Swift.*

LAIN. Preterite participle of *lay*.  
 Mary keth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the  
 head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus  
 had lain. *John xx. 12.*

The parcels had *lain* by, before they were opened,  
 between four and five years. *Boyle.*

LAIN. *n. f.* [*lai*, in French, signifies a wild sow, or a forest;  
 the derivation is easy in either sense; or from *laier*, Dutch.]  
 The couch of a bear, or wild beast.

Out of the ground uprose,  
 As from his *lair*, the wild beast, where he wons  
 In forest wild, in thicket, brake or den. *Milton's P. Lost.*

But range the forest, by the silver side  
 Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide  
 Green grass and far-nung clover for your fare,  
 And mossy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*. *Dryd. Virg.*

LAIN. *n. f.* [playo, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the  
 Scottish dialect.

Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,  
 A *laird* and twenty pence pronounce'd with noise,  
 When contri'd but for a plain yeoman go,  
 And a good sober two pence, and well so. *Cleveland.*

LA'ITY. *n. f.* [*laïté*.]  
 1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy.  
 An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble  
*laity* too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every  
 station of life. *Swift's Sentiments of a Ch. of Engl. Man.*

2. The state of a layman.  
 The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*,  
 or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe's Putergon.*

LAKE. *n. f.* [lac, French; *lacus*, Latin.]  
 1. A large dilation of inland water.  
 He adds the running springs and standing lakes,  
 And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dry. Ovid.*

2. Small plain of water.  
 A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion, yet  
 it is rather sweet than harsh. *Dryden.*

LAMB. *n. f.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]  
 1. The young of a sheep.

I'm young; but something  
 You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom  
 To offer up a weak, poor, innocent *lamb*,  
 To appease an angry god. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play?  
 Typically, the Saviour of the world. *Pope.*  
 Thou *Lamb* of God that takest away the sins of the  
 world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

2. The young of a sheep.

Look not ev'ry lineament to see,  
 Some will be cast in shades, and some will be  
 So *lambly* drawn, you scarcely know 'tis she. *Dryden.*

LA'MENESS. *n. f.* [from *lame*.]  
 1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs.  
 Let blindness, *lame*ness come; are legs and eyes  
 Of equal value to to great a prize? *Dryden's Fies.*  
*Lame*ness kept me at home. *Digby to Pope.*

2. Imperfection; weakness.  
 If the story move, or the actor help the *lame*ness of it  
 with his performance, either of these are sufficient to effect  
 a present liking. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

TO LAMENT. *v. n.* [*lamenteo*, Latin; *lamenteo*, French.] To  
 mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow.

The night has been unruly where we lay;  
 And chimney were blown down: and, as they say,  
*Lamentings* heard i' th' air, strange screams of death. *Shak.*  
 Ye shall weep and *lament*, but the world shall rejoice. *John.*

Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah, and all the singing men and  
 women spoke of Josiah in their lamentations. *2 Chron.*

## LAM

LA'MBETH. *n. f.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.  
 'Twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left,  
 And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they  
 rest. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,  
 Which of our tender *lambkins* takest, keep. *Spens. Past.*  
 Clean as young *lambkins*, or the goose's down,  
 And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gay.*

LAMBATIVE. *adj.* [from *lamb*, to lick.] Taken by licking.  
 In affections both of lungs and weazon, physicians make  
 use of syrups, and *lambative* medicines. *Brown's Pul. Errors.*

LAMBATIVE. *n. f.* A medicine taken by licking with the  
 tongue.

I stich'd up the wound, and applied astringents, with  
 compress and retentive bandage, then put him into bed, and  
 let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken  
 as necessity should require. *Wise's Surgery.*

LAMBS-WOOL. *n. f.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp  
 of roasted apples.

A cup of *lamb-wool* they drank to him there.  
*Song of the King and the Miller.*

LA'MBENT. *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over  
 without harm.

From young Iulus head  
 A *lambent* flame arose, which gently spread  
 Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryd. Æneis.*

His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace,  
 And *lambent* dulness played around his face. *Dryden.*

LAMDO'NAL. *n. f.* [*lamda* and *nal*.] Having the form of  
 the letter lamda or Λ.

The course of the longitudinal sinus down through the  
 middle of it, makes it advisable to trapan at the lower part  
 of the os parietale, or at least upon the *lamdo*nal su-  
 ture. *Sharp's Surgery.*

LAME. *adj.* [laam, lama, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch.]  
 1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.

Who reproves the *lame*, must go upright. *Daniel.*  
 A greyhound, of a mouse colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs  
 to a lady. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verse.  
 Our authors write,  
 Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;  
 The prose is fustian, and the numbers *lame*. *Dry. Pers.*

3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.  
 Shrubs are formed into fundry shapes, by moulding  
 them within, and cutting them without; but they are but  
*lame* things, being too small to keep figure. *Bacon.*

Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,  
 Came sneaking to the chariot side;  
 And offer'd many a *lame* excuse,  
 He never meant the least abuse. *Swift.*

TO LAME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to  
 cripple.

I never heard of such another encounter, which *lames*  
 report to follow it, and undoes description to do it. *Shakef.*

The son and heir  
 Affronted once a cock of noble kind,  
 And either *lam'd* his legs, or struck him blind. *Dryd.*  
 If you happen to let the child fall, and *lame* it, never  
 confess. *Swift.*

LA'MELLATED. *adj.* [*lamella*, Latin.] Covered with films or  
 plates.

The *lamellated* antennæ of some insects are surprisingly  
 beautiful, when viewed through a microscope. *Derham.*

LAME'LY. *adj.* [from *lame*.]  
 1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity.

Those muscles become callous, and, having yielded to the  
 extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though  
*lame*ly. *Wise's Surgery.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the  
 parts.

Look not ev'ry lineament to see,  
 Some will be cast in shades, and some will be  
 So *lame*ly drawn, you scarcely know 'tis she. *Dryden.*

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